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 SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
 First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

WATCH OUT!
 Look on the lovely things of life
 And gain
 Relief from ugliness, and strife,
 And pain—
 But don't forget that things of stress
 Are there,
 And need your constant watchfulness
 And care.

(Copyright, 1914.)
"Gott Mit Uns."
 A HYMN OF RESIGNATION.
 If God be with the Teutons, it is clear
 That all the rest of us are godless here;
 But duty of pretzels, schnitzels, beer,
 Hot frankfurters, and dachshunds may be right
 In flocking with Krupp-Kaiser-Kultured crew
 (Though hymns of hate and "frühtüftlich" look
 And rape of Belgium makes us angry, too),
 For "Whom the gods would lose, they first make mad."

—E. DEFREYNE, M. D.
 "German Aviators Desert." is the headline of a contemporary. Probably a Coupe St. Jacques.

Rev. Billy Sunday boasts that he never went to college. Where, then, did he acquire all that slang?

Now it is said that Albania is to have a king. Here, at last, comes the chance of George Fred Williams.

"Copenhagen Checks Ford Propaganda," says the New York Times. But it is the check that Ford himself gave it that did the mischief.

Paradoxical as it may seem the thing that the Ford peace party would welcome more than anything else in the world is another big check.

The marine who predicts that San Francisco will be destroyed by a hostile fleet October 12, 1916, probably can get a bet out of San Francisco.

The Department of Justice evidently entertains a pardonable suspicion that the powder trust's dissolution was little more realistic than the oil trust's.

Col. Roosevelt may not be a Presidential candidate, but it is hardly likely that he will get more than four steps away from the long-distance telephone between now and the middle of next June.

Secretary Tumulty is eloquently pleading for Democratic harmony in New Jersey, but the Democratic warblers of that State seem to have forgotten the old-time songs they once sang so well in concert.

The reported desire of Secretary McAdoo to secure a seat in the United States Senate is another evidence that when one tacks down his carpets in Washington he dislikes very much to pull them up.

Mr. Charles Shirrell would have us exchange the Philippine Islands for all the European possessions in the Caribbean and South America. Yet we pretend that the United States has outgrown the gold brick industry!

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, urges that the American republics should form an alliance "against any foe" on the ground that we "have incurred the hostility of Europe." If the last assertion is true of the United States it certainly is not true of the Latin-American republics which might reasonably be expected to inquire why they should be called upon to defend us against the future results of a policy which they were not consulted about and probably would not have approved.

The substance of the last Austrian note on the Ancona case is that if the passengers and crew of a ship that the submarine commander is about to torpedo do not take to the boats as expeditiously as the commander thinks they should he is entitled to sink the ship and whatever passengers are left on board. Another point made is that any panic which may ensue under the circumstances is to be attributed to some inherent weakness of the passengers and crew of the liner and not to the record for slaughtering women and children that the Austrian and German governments have so conclusively established in the past.

Wasted on the White House.
 We hate to spoil the Christmas, but it is a well-known fact in Washington that President Wilson never reads anything that the Colonel says about him or pays the slightest attention to the Colonel's criticism.—New York World.

A Pro-British President.
 Prof. Muensterberg's proof that President Wilson is pro-British becomes absolutely convincing when he shows that his four grandparents were British born. How does the professor dispose of Patrick Henry, George Washington, and Samuel Adams? They were British-born themselves.—Springfield Republican.

Taxes and Appropriations.

Seven States will go under prohibition law today, and the Federal government will lose more than one-third of the revenue it has received from those States. They are Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, South Carolina and Washington. The total revenue received from these seven States last year was \$9,171,824, and of that total \$3,512,402 came from internal revenue on alcoholic liquors. With those taxes cut off the Federal government will next year receive \$5,659,422 revenue from the seven new prohibition States. It will furnish another demonstration of the increasing inequality of taxation for the support of the Federal government.

These seven States have nearly 10,000,000 population and nearly \$20,000,000,000 of wealth. While they have one-tenth of the population of the United States and one-ninth of the total wealth of the country they paid only one-forty-fifth of the revenues to support the government last year, and will pay only one-seventy-fourth of the revenues this year, unless some of the new taxation imposed by Congress shall reach them. The income tax does not now reach them, for last year these 10,000,000 prosperous people paid less than \$1,000,000 of the income tax, or less than one-fortieth of the total. They paid \$1,500,000 of corporation tax, or one-twenty-sixth. They are all agricultural and mining States and those industries prospered more last year than others. They received large help from the Federal government for conservation, river improvements, public buildings, aids to agriculture and protection to mining, not to mention pensions and salaries for Senators, Representatives and other government officials, including more than \$200,000 for the salaries of internal revenue collectors who will now have little to collect, but will hardly be abolished. These seven States receive from the Federal Treasury every year considerable more than they pay into that treasury. They strenuously object to taxes on gasoline and autos, but not to taxes on iron ore and its products, and they fittingly represent a large part of the American people who object to any taxes which touch them, and at the same time object to any decrease in the appropriations by Congress which reach them or their interests. The amount of revenue that will be lost to the government on account of prohibition in these seven States, will be insignificant, but the policy is bound to increase the embarrassments of Congress in dealing with the revenue question. When the greater part of the Federal revenue came from customs taxation, no one could exactly determine who paid those taxes, even if they were paid by the consumer rather than by the foreign producer coming into our markets. But with two-thirds of the revenue now coming from excise and income taxes we have approached near enough to direct taxation to enable the government to see not only where the taxes are paid, but also to enable the people to see where new taxes will be paid before Congress can enact the law. They are fully awake on this question and watching Congress to see that the new taxes do not touch them.

Chairman Kitchen is in a position to understand the old saying that it is beyond the wisdom of statesmen to make taxes and friends at one and the same time. As he proposes this tax and that tax he will find large numbers of people urging their Senators and Representatives to dispose. It wouldn't be at all surprising to see Mr. Kitchen and Senator Symonds some day soon, appealing to the shades of Nelson Dingley and Nelson Aldrich for help in leading the country back into the good old path we traveled in the good old days when the tariff filled the Treasury from no one knows where, and all the people had to do was to discuss the great mystery and try to explain it either from the teachings of Hamilton or those of Jefferson. After a century of discussion and dispute the question as to who paid the tariff was not settled; not until the goose that laid the golden egg had been picked of its finest feathers, and the income tax came, could any one tell who paid the taxes to support the Federal government—but the people had a subject for perpetual argument which was as impossible of settlement as those over original sin and foreordination. The tariff could be discussed at the corner grocery or on the Chautauqua circuit without danger of it getting too near the pocketbook of any of the debaters. Not so the income tax or the tax on gasoline or chewing gum or perfumery. Let no man envy the position of the two great leaders from North Carolina who must vote for prohibition and at the same time find revenues for Secretary Daniels' navy program without imposing new taxes that will touch the people in any prohibition State.

The Persia.
 At the moment when America was congratulating itself that the "crisis" with Austria was a thing of the past comes the news that a passenger ship with no munitions on board and over 200 women and children has been torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean with another sickeningly large loss of life. Two or three Americans were on board, "unfortunately" as one paper expresses it. Therefore it is suggested there will be a new "crisis" for ourselves we have a doubt that any such crisis will arise except on paper. If Austria cannot exist up an excuse for the affair we will think up one for her, if she does not care to apologize we will apologize to ourselves and explain that there was a mistake somewhere. As a matter of fact the last Austrian note on the Ancona case is not by any means an acquiescence in the demands of the United States. For the right to sink a passenger ship before all passengers are removed to a place of safety is expressly reserved though the reservation is covered up in carefully chosen language. But the unanimous shouts of relief which heralded the so-called adjustment of the incident shows our disposition in the matter. They cannot make us fight by smacking our face. Nothing short of breaking a rib will do it and perhaps not that.

Tuskegee's New Head.
 Being a full-blooded negro, Maj. Moton had an advantage, presumably, in standing for the principality of Tuskegee. The old head was one that only mulattoes rose to the leadership of the race. That cannot be said at Tuskegee under Principal Moton.—Springfield Republican.

A Cure for Megalomania.
 TO BE WELL RUBBED IN.
 What German needs is less goose-step, more goose-grease—poor thing, hear it whoop! Bad, acute Kaiseritis.
 With strongly marked symptoms of Krupp.
 —E. DEFREYNE, M. D.

Prejudice of Race.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

There is a story told about an Italian professor at a great university. He was standing with a group of friends, all associated with the teaching staff, casually talking. "I've spent most of this afternoon doing nothing," he remarked with a sigh. One of the group, known for his sarcastic wit, shrugged his shoulders and said: "Thus the day goes!"

The Italian drew a pencil from his vest pocket and, leaning forward, marked on the wit's white collar the figure 500. "I just want to make a record," he said, "of the number of times I've heard that joke."

Such an exchange of courtesies is hardly pretty. But it illustrates the spirit that crops out at the most unexpected times and in the most unexpected places against any people the world is inclined to patronize. Of recent years it has become the fashion in this country to call the poorer Italians "Dagoes." Soon after the term was fastened on them it increased its scope. So now whenever we feel inclined to say something disagreeable about an Italian, we are tempted to call him a "Dago."

And whenever we hear Italians quarreling or whenever one Italian wishes to express scorn of another Italian we may be sure that there will be a resort to that offensive term.

What is the moral of this odd situation? Is it not that prejudice spreads like a disease? When once it is established, there seems to be no way of undoing the harm. But, as a matter of fact, there is a way. It is for each of us to resist it and to keep our minds and hearts free from its poison.

Have you ever seen two negroes quarreling? It is very amusing. And it is pathetic, too. For, almost invariably, in the heat of anger, they will begin making insulting references to each other's color. The shame that the world has put upon them each will apply to the other.

It is curious to see how, under such circumstances, human beings will snatch up the very weapon that has been used on themselves. One might imagine that their own suffering would give them a horror of having anything to do with the weapon. On the contrary, the very knowledge of the pain it can inflict makes them all the more eager to use it.

Incidentally, the habit of the negroes may give us a realizing sense of one of the most harmful effects of the spirit of persecution. The suffering may leave on a people a disfiguring mark that will last from generation to generation. And it may come, not merely from the persecution itself, but also from the way the persecuted bear it, from their inability to rise nobly beyond it and to grow, not less fine, but finer.

In several American cities a few seasons ago there was great excitement over the production of a play by the distinguished Irish dramatist, Synge, "The Playboy of the Western World." Many play-lovers of Irish blood bitterly resented it. They said that it was a satire on the Irish people, that it represented phases of coarse and immoral living that, far from being characteristic, were essentially at variance with Irish life. When the play was presented, there were scenes of violent disorder.

Those incidents brought upon the inciters to the strife a great deal of ridicule. Of course they were absurd. In writing "The Playboy of the Western World" the author had not intended to libel his own people. He had not meant to assert that this particular study of Irish life characterized all Ireland. He was merely giving a realistic presentation of one phase in a multitude of phases. If he were alive today he might say, just as his defenders said, that the whole excitement was absurd.

And yet there is something to be said on the other side. Although those excitable playgoers showed themselves to be supersensitive and uncontrollable and unwise, they expressed a quality worthy of respect, race pride.

One might argue that it would be hard to conceive of self-respecting Englishmen or Americans creating a public riot and having actors arrested on account of the presentation of a play where certain phases of American or English life were held up for laughter. English and American audiences would be superior to such childish sensibility. Quite right. But what would happen under similar circumstances, with the members of a French audience? They would be likely to behave with some violence. And their love of their country and of their customs is likely to make them sensitive where these are made ridiculous.

But far more than the French the Irish have reason to be sensitive. It is not a mere matter of racial excitability and emotionality. Behind all the resentment expressed over "The Playboy of the Western World" there lay the memory of long-endured persecution. The feeling related itself to the spirit of ridicule and contempt and injustice from which the fathers and the grandfathers and the great-grandfathers of those angry playgoers had suffered.

John Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish poet, who spent nearly all of his working life in Boston, used to be exceedingly sensitive about the slightest joke or jibe on the Irish. And yet he had a fine sense of humor, too, and a charming and playful fancy. But a hint of ridicule jarred the sympathy he felt for all his people had endured. It inhibited humor. It was like touching a spot so sore that the slightest contact caused pain.

Of course, this state of mind is not logical or in any way reasonable. But there are some things in life that transcend reason or logic. It is well for us to realize them and give them heed. All we have to do is to see their meaning.

Different Primaries.
 If Mr. Roosevelt demands withdrawal of his name from the Presidential primary ballot in Michigan, it will be quite a different matter from his protest in Nebraska. In that State it was the Republican petition that bore his name in Michigan it is on the Progressive list, and refusal to permit it to stay there approaches positive negation. Presidential primaries this year are not what they were four years ago, in view of Oyster Bay.—New York Sun.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department.

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

While the army resents the suggestion that it is a reformatory institution, the work that is being done at the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and at the Pacific and Atlantic branches, is attracting the attention of the students of prison reform. This movement, which was inaugurated by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood when he was chief of staff, has been placed in the hands of Adj. Gen. McCain, and, according to Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, excellent progress is being made in reformatory soldiers who were guilty of military offenses.

Under the new policy, military prisoners are separated from those who are convicted of statutory or common law crimes. Prisoners at the disciplinary barracks consist largely of those who are guilty of desertion. Instead of being placed at hard labor they are organized into disciplinary companies and given a special course in military instruction.

During the past year, Gen. Scott reported the prisoners of which 131 were former deserters, have been restored to honorable duty and returned to their regiments. Some of these prisoners have been elevated to positions of honor and character. Quite a number of them have been promoted to be non-commissioned officers and a majority of them have declared their intention of enlisting when their present term of enlistment expires. The prisoners are handled without ball and chain and are placed on their honor in being assigned to duty about the barracks.

As soon as the report from the West Coast is received at the Navy Department the results of the examination of candidates for vacancies in the pay corps will be given out. It is thought that the results will be made public during the first week of January.

Forty-three candidates for commissions in the army Medical Corps have been authorized to receive commissions on January 10. One of the candidates is living in Porto Rico and another one on the Panama Canal.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

Two Whigs Who Became Famous.

By E. J. EDWARDS.

The late Commodore Van Santvoord was a young man who journeyed for some weeks in Washington, being so greatly interested in the personalities of the men who were in the building of the nation.

Take the case of Zachary Taylor were of pre-eminent influence at the capital that he spent much of his time in the galleries of the legislative chambers. The commodore retained, even when he reached venerable years, a vivid recollection of the appearance, the oratory and the personality of the men who were in the building of the nation.

There appeared at Washington, in the Congress which met in 1848, two Whigs, the one from an Illinois district and the other a Georgia district. The Illinois member was inconspicuous, excepting that Van Santvoord observed that he was a Whig. The Georgia member was conspicuous, and Van Santvoord observed that he was a Whig.

The physical difference between the two was noticeable by reason of the fact that the seat of one was directly in front of the seat of the other. Commodore Van Santvoord recalled that a few weeks later the Illinois member bled over his desk and held animated conversation for a few minutes with the little man from Georgia.

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Dioecese Has New Secretary.
 Right Rev. Wm. G. O'Connell, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Maryland, yesterday announced the appointment of Rev. William Cleveland Hicks, formerly of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Cumberland, Md., as the new secretary of the province of Washington at Washington. Rev. Hicks succeeds Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl, who resigned to become dean of the Cathedral of St. Paul and Paul, of the diocese of Washington.

Rains Cause Potomac Current.
 An increased current in the Potomac has been caused by the heavy rains and melting of snow in the mountains about its headwaters. Yesterday afternoon, the speed of the water under the Highways Bridge was about three miles an hour, but it has since lost considerable of its force. The current is not strong enough to interfere with the movement of the vessels, although a quantity of logs and debris were brought down from the upper country.

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MOWER.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

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New York, Jan. 1.—Good-natured, big Bill Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, is to be seen in New York frequently these days. He looks like anything but a detective or a man who has to do with criminals. There is nothing of the ferret in his appearance. He looks slow and bulky and genial. At first glance, you would say he was cut out for a country hotel keeper. I suppose his very appearance helps him in his profession. At any rate, he is a wonder at it and rounds up the offenders against the government in a highly satisfactory way.

Of late he has had his hands more than full in running down German agents who have been violating our neutrality laws. It was a whole of a big job they handed him and a very delicate one as well. He couldn't tell whose toes he was going to step on from day to day, and if he made a mistake and stepped on the wrong fellow, that toe would be liable to give him a kick that he would feel for a long time. In fact, it might kick him out of his job.

It was not Chief "Bill," but another detective of international fame, who gave me some startling information concerning the extent of the German propaganda of information that is carried on in this country. Obviously it is impossible to give his name. I can only say that he is well known in Scotland Yard and by the prefect of police in Paris.

"There is not a hotel or cafe of any consequence in New York," said he, "where there is not a German agent on duty. They are for some time that there are German agents in the United States Secret Service. Naturally, I can't go into the details of this. It certainly is a wonderful organization. One can't help but admire it."

Before the war the Germans dominated the hotel business in London. The war has driven many of them to this country, especially to New York. One of the business. For instance, Mr. Keller, who was formerly assistant manager of the Savoy in London, is now the manager of the Ritz-Carlton in New York. He has several ex-London Germans on his staff.

Asylum for Bonifaces.
 Gustave, formerly manager of the Savoy, is now in this country. Last summer he managed Yama Farm, up on the Hudson, and is soon to open a chain of restaurants in New York. He has been in the field, who used to be manager of the Cecil in London and later of the Windsor in Montreal, is now occupying an important position of cashier and cashier in the cafe. I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw him there a few days ago sitting in the little wire cage and realized that it was the same man who a few years ago dominated the largest hotel in Europe.

SIMPLIFY AUTO RIM DESIGNS.
 Goodyear Pattern Get Away from Chinese-Puzzle Type.
 "The trend of automobile rim design is toward simplicity," says L. M. Gemmill, manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

SUFFRAGE STAND DEPLORED.
 Miss Laura Clay Denounces Antagonism of Democrats to Cause.
 The apparent antagonism of the Democratic party to woman suffrage was the subject of an address by Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, in an address Friday night before the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the hotel held in the room of the New Ebbitt.

Morning Smiles.
 "Seymour has a number of men who take in every important public meeting. Their wives take to washing."—From the Seymour (Ind.) Democrat.

JOINT SERVICES PLANNED.
 Churches of Bloomingdale Will Begin Third Annual Six-day Meet.
 Churches of Bloomingdale and Eckington, Ind., are planning to hold joint services of union services with a meeting in parish hall of the Church of the Advent, Second and U streets northwest, at 10 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. They will commence their evening meetings at St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Second and S streets northwest, at 7:45 o'clock. After two nights there the balance of the meetings will be held at the Bethany Baptist Church, Rhode Island avenue and Second street northwest.

Excited Lady—Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight?
 "Bystander—Just a-goin' to. mum, but you kin calm 'em down. My dog is on top at last, mum.—Buffalo Courier.

Jeffrey—How do you suppose that dear old man remembered exactly how much he paid for his gold tooth, which he bought forty years ago?
 "Agnes—Why, I s'pose he carried it in his head.—Harvard Lampoon.

Mrs. Peck—Josephus, what in the world do you mean by chucking to yourself in that manner?
 Josephus—It says here that 182 wives brought divorce cases into court and not a single husband appeared to protest.—Judge.